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CIVIL SERVICE IN MATRIMONY

The business of conducting a home, doing its buying, preparing family meals, and raising children, long since has passed from the category of those acquisitions supposed to be instinctive with the female sex to the field of an acquired science which demands study just as law, engineering, or business management.

Yet when a young woman looked about for an institution where she might get a technical training in domestic sciences and arts she had to go far afield to find one. Perhaps that has had something to do with the tendency of young women who had an ambition for study, to "take up" all sorts of fads and to break into men's professions where they remained only until marriage.

The opening in Washington of a college for the teaching of the things which a young housewife needs to know marks a tendency now noticeable all over the country. The public schools already are giving courses of this sort, and other institutions were springing up where young women may continue their studies in this field.

Perhaps the day is not so far off when a young woman who holds a degree as a home-maker may have the same advantage in getting a permanent appointment as a wife that she would have as a private secretary or a stenographer if she had graduated from a business school.

GREATEST OF CHARITIES

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans has been incorporated to undertake what must be regarded as the greatest charitable work ever assumed. The corporation will raise, it is promised, \$130,000,000, with which to care for the little unfortunates of war-stricken France. It is incorporated for a period of fifteen years; for such a task is not one of months or even a brief period of years. It means providing for destitute children, educating them, preparing them for useful citizenship, and their part in the restoration of the French nation.

Leading Americans in many lines of endeavor have become members, and the organization will be extended to all parts of the country. It will represent an expression of the sentiment which this country entertains for France, in recognition of that nation's services to us during the Revolution.

It would be hard to imagine a great service that one nation could undertake for another that would do more to cement international ties. Between France and this country there has always persisted a deep sympathy; probably no other nation has held so warm a place in American affection, despite that the ties of kinship would naturally bind us to England. Today, France is the whole world's hero. Without complaint or seeking of sympathy, it has devoted its very national life to the struggle for existence; and already the world knows that, whatever may be the details of war's end, the French people have won their fight. France is saved; but France must be restored, and it will be a long process.

ROOSEVELT ON THE STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Colonel Roosevelt states his case as clearly as he thinks it out. At Wilkesbarre he contrasted his settlement of the anthracite strike fourteen years ago, with President Wilson's handling of the railroad strike.

Roosevelt found a way to force peace. Wilson got peace by surrender to one side in the labor war. Roosevelt made peace on the public's terms; Wilson made it on the terms of one contestant, and without consideration of the public's interest.

Roosevelt established a precedent for handling like cases in future; and President Wilson declares he intends to have laws passed that will, in future, make it possible to settle such controversies in the very way that Roosevelt actually did settle a most serious controversy. President Wilson admits that his settlement of the railroad strike was such a settlement as must never be made again; thereby admitting that it was bad. He wants law to enable the adoption of the Roosevelt method in future; but Roosevelt points out that there was no need of a surrender for want of such law, for he (Roosevelt) was able to reach a proper settlement without waiting to pass law. The Roosevelt settlement was a success. It stuck. There is every reason to anticipate that the Wilson settlement will open a whole Pandora's box of troubles.

The worst feature about the railroad settlement lies right here. The precedents that had been established, looking to arbitration for determining the merits of all contentions, have been thrust aside. At the very best, the recent settlement throws to the winds all that has been established in the past, and necessitates starting over.

THE ALLIES AND OUR MAILS

The reply of the entente allied governments to Washington's protest against their interference with American mails, is a sweeping refusal to concede this Government's contentions. It could not well be more positive, though tone and temper are unobjectionable. It is made perfectly plain that French and British warships will continue to treat American mails aboard neutral vessels precisely as they have done in the past, and that the United States will have to be content with the assurances that everything possible will be done to expedite the course of legitimate mail that does not involve delivery of contraband—whether material or information—to the enemy. The entente governments give assurance that they will be responsible for mistakes, which means that reparation will be made for damages done, when these shall have been judicially determined.

Once more, the allies argue largely from the positions taken by the United States during the civil war. They are fighting for their lives, as the United States was then doing. President Lincoln at the beginning of the civil war issued a proclamation dealing with contraband, in which he held that either articles or information must be equally regarded as contraband; and that rule was enforced during the civil war. The allies' note points out that, during that war, intercepted enemy correspondence was used as evidence before the United States courts, and even laid before Congress for its information. Further, the allies point out that enemy plots, organized in the United States, have in the present war been exposed by reason of information discovered through examination of mails to or from the United States.

It is not to be presumed that this disagreement between the United States and the allied countries will lead to breach of diplomatic relations. Without doubt, there will be a great number of American claims against the allied countries for damages sustained by reason of this program, and these will be the subjects of settlement through some mixed arbitral tribunal.

The entente powers are fighting for their lives. They cannot, as they view it, overlook any means to gaining victory. Germany invaded Belgium at the very beginning of the war. Germany has employed instruments and measures on the seas that have at least been the subject of profound disaffection among neutral as well as belligerent countries. The enemies of Germany insist on employing to the limit of efficiency the weapons which they hold. They are in a life-and-death grapple; no grips seem to be barred by any rules now enforced; and their attitude, like that of Germany, is simply that if neutrals get their shins kicked by reason of being too close to the ring-side, it is regrettable, but the kicking will have to go on.

EFFORT TO SAVE ROUMANIA

The major powers of the entente are not going to make the mistake of allowing Roumania to be sacrificed. It is quite possible that if their newest ally should meet, right on the threshold of entering the war, the fate of Belgium and Serbia, it would turn the war's tide against the entente. For the destruction of Roumania would make it almost impossible thereafter to establish a preponderance of force for the allies in the Balkans. The Balkans may or may not be the scene of the war's decisive moves; but the domination of the Balkans by the Teutonic powers, at the end of the war, would amount to a fearful defeat for the allies. To lose Alsace-Lorraine, but to have established a German hegemony from Belgium to Bagdad would leave Germany decidedly the gainer. There will be no permanent peace that denies Russia access to the Mediterranean.

Let Germany establish an unbreakable front in the Balkans, and there will be, for the allies, the gravest danger that Russia may be willing to negotiate a separate peace with the central powers. To crush Roumania would well-nigh establish that unbreakable front. Russia would be given her choice between fighting on for a fruitless victory, and buying a free Dardanelles with an early peace. There is danger in such a position.

London and Paris will not fail to recognize this. It is announced that dispositions are making for the support of Roumania, which sadly needs it. Big Russian re-enforcements and the best strategists from France are to join in the Roumanian defense, which already has been notably stiffened. It is probable that on this front the next supreme battle will be fought; a battle comparable to Tannenberg in the east, to the Marne in the west. Everything now points to it as the next major operation.

The Kid Who Played Hookey the Day They Sent All the Pupils Home at 9:30

By FONTAINE FOX



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DEMOCRATS PLAN BIG MASS MEETING

Reading of President's Appeal to Voters to Feature "Wilson Day" Gathering.

"Wilson day" is to be celebrated in Washington on October 23 by a monster mass meeting of Democrats to be held at Convention Hall on the evening of that day. A feature of the meeting will be the reading of an appeal by the President to the voters of the country to stand behind the Administration at the polls on November 7.

The speakers will include Congressman D. J. Lewis, Democratic candidate for Senator from Maryland; Jackson H. Ralston, the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fifth Maryland district; and Congressman Charles Carlin of Virginia.

May Speak Friday

It is hoped by the Wilson and Marshall Association to have Mr. Lewis speak also at the regular meeting to be held at the Ebbitt House next Friday. Officers of the association have completed arrangements for a special wire in the white parlor of the Ebbitt House on the evening of election day, over which the election returns will be received.

Asks Campaign Contributions

Robert N. Harper, chairman of the Washington branch of the finance department of the Democratic National Committee, has sent forth a letter calling upon those who wish for a re-election of Wilson to contribute to the campaign fund.

A Mistake

"That baby takes after its father." "Oh, you don't know anything about its father." He never would leave anything behind for even a baby to take. —Baltimore American.

Wilson Now Is Sure He Will Be Re-elected

Asks Pennsylvanians to Give Him Support for Congress—Attacks Colonel Roosevelt and "Old Guard."

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 15.—Speaking to a crowd which packed the terrace in front of the summer White House, President Wilson yesterday afternoon prophesied his re-election, attacked Colonel Roosevelt for surrendering his progressive principles to reactionary interests, and asked for the election of a Democratic Congress to insure his party control of the Government.

He continued his attack on the Republican party in the most severe language he has yet used, as still and the complete control of reactionaries and special interests. Fully five thousand persons were present, the largest audience the President has had at Shadow Lawn since the speech of acceptance.

"I want to know how New York is going this time," he said, "look up the records of what it did to the constitution." He declared that the State defeat at the constitution, which he described as "tolerably good," by an unhealed majority, "not upon a careful examination of what the constitution contained, but upon the universal reputation of those who had proposed the constitution."

The audience appreciated especially the acerbic veiled references to Colonel Roosevelt. The Colonel's name was not used, but the applause that greeted the mention of "the most vocal element" of the Republican party showed that there was no doubt in the minds of the listeners as to the speaker's meaning. The first reference to the Colonel came in Mr. Wilson's opening comparison between political conditions in Pennsylvania and those in New Jersey at the time he became governor.

Speaking of Vance McCormick's campaign for the governorship of Pennsylvania, he said: "There were allied with Mr. McCormick at that time certain very powerful interests. He hesitated a moment, and then added: 'Not then, discredited.' The crowd caught the reference, and there was a roar of laughter.

Back to the Machine

A moment later the President made a more direct attack by saying: "At that time certain gentlemen who I hope, have not forgotten that gallant fight, allied themselves with Progressive Democrats, and undertook to rescue the State of Pennsylvania from the influence which had held her back from being a full partner with the other States of the Union in going forward with a new spirit of progress and enterprise. And now, you see what happened."

"They have joined their fortunes with the very machine which they were then trying to break up. They have done what at that time they would have said was a betrayal of every interest of the State of Pennsylvania. In the reactionary element in the Republican party, the President made what was construed as a direct thrust at Walter E. Edge, Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey. Describing the "silent government" of the State, which he declared he had driven from power while governor, the President asserted that

Hughes Is for Peace. He Asserts in Answer To Democratic Cry

"I Don't Want War," He Tells Nebraska Audiences. Declares "Sort of Thing We Have Been Having Will Embroil Us in Difficulty."

By PERRY ARNOLD.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 15.—Here in William J. Bryan's home town, Republican Nominee Hughes last night scored the Democratic diplomatic policy, outlined his ideals of "peace with honor," and vigorously repudiated the charges against him by citing agricultural in Nebraska recently by Vice President Marshall that a "vote for Republicanism meant a vote for war."

"Did you ever hear a more preposterous proposition to present to men?" he demanded, relative to the last named. "I am a man of peace. I have been spending my life in maintaining the institutions of peace. I desire in that way to promote international peace. Who can think without horror of the ravages of war? Who can desire war? I do not desire war. I do not desire petty wars. I do not desire war in Mexico to satisfy a personal vindictiveness against a disliked ruler. I do not like that kind of war. I believe in correct policies. They will keep us out of war. The sort of things we have been having will not keep us out of war. It will embroil us in difficulty. It did embroil us in difficulty in Mexico."

Resting Today

Hughes and Mrs. Hughes rested in Lincoln today. He will campaign tomorrow through Nebraska, ending up in Omaha.

Lincoln gave Hughes a royal welcome—5,000 people on the streets, red fire, pyrotechnics, and all the other paraphernalia of politics. At the head of the Hughes parade was "Sand Hill" Moore, star engineer of the Burlington railroad, and a prominent member of the engineers' brotherhood. In his speech Hughes gave a new twist to his tariff discussion by citing agricultural in Nebraska and the effect of the Underwood bill on it. The crowd cheered most, however, over the candidate's strictures on the Adams bill. They yelled vociferously at the thrust. The executive advocated his official and moral authority and virtue demanded the increase of wages as the price of peace.

He said he "denounced" such steps as "un-American." He added that the farmer was not represented in the lobby at Washington which urged the bill, and called the enactment "subversion of the ordinary methods of free government."

In conclusion Hughes declared a world peace court to handle justifiable disputes, and he asserted that to aid in this work the United States must have the prestige and esteem of the world. Hughes declared he would have the

Mexican Policy "Indefensible"

The G. O. P. nominee branded as "wholly and completely indefensible" the Mexican policy of the Administration, and added:

"Do not talk to me about a policy of peace in the face of a record like that. This is war, ignoble, persons war, I believe in peace—in peace maintained with honor I believe in peace that is maintained with self-respect. I believe in peace. I believe in peace which we desire the friendship of all and all desire the friendship of this nation. I believe in peace which recognizes and maintains the dignity of American citizenship. That is the right course of prosperity and civility. It is a great mistake to depart from it."

"Let us consult together to develop the instrumentalities of peace. Let us have our State Department, our diplomatic agencies, every means that we can develop in the interests of peaceful intercourse and the maintenance of our dignity among the nations. We deserve the respect of the world. We can have it."

"All we need is to secure our just rights and not to be misunderstood when we state them. That is the path of disaster that invites insult. That brings trouble sooner or later, with that adding insult to injury. We will stand, the last step will have been taken and we will be embroiled. It is better to have it understood at the beginning and then we will have peace and honor."

Seventh Speech of Day

The speech at Lincoln was the seventh address of the day by the Republican candidate, all to Nebraska audiences. Hughes hit it up vigorously in every talk—ramming home his pungent darts of criticism with short, snappy sentences and outlining in bold vigor what he proposed to do. When the eighth special passed through Wymore Hughes espied a good crowd there. Although he was not scheduled for a speech there, and despite pleas that he save his voice, the candidate insisted on talking to the audience. He told them he regarded the Adams bill as a "gold brick for labor."

"This is the people's country," he told them. "We have won all we have by substituting examination and a study of the facts dealing with things according to the facts, instead of dealing with them by force. It is a nation that is simply one group against another group and as they say 'putting things over by force of arms, we enter upon a path which leads to the end to any working man and no good to society at all. It simply means disruption and disaster.'"

T. R. Flays President For Eight-Hour Law

Invades Pennsylvania's Labor District and Denounces Wilson's Method of Averting Strike. Is Given Great Reception.

By J. P. YODER.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Oct. 15.—Theodore Roosevelt threw his military title to the winds last night and drove into a part of Pennsylvania's great labor district to denounce the Administration Adams eight-hour law.

Roosevelt came here as an honorary member of the United Mine Workers and of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen. He told a crowd of 4,000, which packed the State armory.

He was given a rousing reception upon his arrival, and another as he drove to the armory. There were blaring bands and other fashioned red fire all along the route. "Teddy" whenever he moved. Roosevelt departed frequently on his trip. In his delivery he eliminated the one paragraph in which he mentioned Governor Hughes, referred frequently to President Wilson with unexampled switching facilities.

In noting what he declared were "changes of titles by Mr. Wilson to office and when he is now a candidate."

Rooseveltian Trip

Roosevelt's trip here from New York was Rooseveltian in every minute detail. He started shaking hands when he reached the Twenty-third street car, where he met two half a dozen truck drivers, several ticket choppers, and all the uniformed employees of the place, and kept it up all the way. Sixty thousand turned out here. A band led the procession to the hotel and the noted Roosevelt all the way to the State armory, where the speech was delivered.

"I champion Mr. Hughes against Mr. Wilson because in every crisis Mr. Wilson by his public acts has shown that he will yield to fear, that he will not yield to justice; whereas the public acts of Mr. Hughes have shown him to be incapable of yielding in any such crisis to any threat, whether made by politicians, corporations or labor leaders."

Condemns Own Acts

"In speeches," said Colonel Roosevelt, "he explicitly condemns exactly what he has done, and actually demands legislation which will make impossible repetition of such proceedings." Roosevelt declared a great point of

difference between the way he settled the anthracite strike and the way President Wilson settled the railroad difficulty was that he took action that was intended to meet the situation at once, while "the President's action has been deferred to take place considerably after the event."

"All that he accomplished," said the Colonel, in his high falsetto, "was the violation of the principle in the case of the anthracite strike which will return to plague us throughout all future time whenever we have in the White House a President who is timid in the face of a threat of honest men, or who subordinates public duty to political profit."

Roosevelt declared the President tried "to gloss over his timidity by assuming an attitude of frowning defiance as regards the nebulous future" when the President of the American people "may be made to waver in the face of disputes that interrupt the life of the nation, and that it must enforce the partnership."

"When the President said 'No outside organization must be stronger than the Government' he exactly describes what he ought to have done with the Brotherhood and explicitly condemns the action he took. They are fine words about the future, but they are intended to cover up," said the Colonel.

Common Sense Needed

Declaring he believes in an eight-hour day, Roosevelt said it is impossible always to apply the eight-hour principle to all kinds of work. There must be common sense as well as "right" in achieving the ideal," he said. Mr. Wilson says the eight-hour day is so sacred it is not to be discussed. Then Mr. Wilson is not to be excused for applying it immediately to Mr. Wilson's household and Mr. Wilson's butler. If that butler is kept up after 10 o'clock at night for a state dinner he must not come on until 2 the following afternoon."

The Colonel accused the President of "playing second fiddle" to Samuel Gompers, by permitting Gompers to send a message to Carranza asking liberation of the soldiers captured at Carrizal.

"Messrs. Gompers and Wilson, amateur diplomats," was the way Roosevelt described the President and the labor leader.

Quotes T. R. as Saying He'd Have Declared War

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—In a statement from Democratic headquarters tonight, Hollins M. Randolph, an Atlanta lawyer and great-grand-grandson of Thomas Jefferson, quoted Colonel Roosevelt as saying he would have declared war on Germany within twenty-four hours after the Lusitania sank if he had controlled the situation. Randolph's statement of a conversation with the Colonel said, in part: "He spoke very bitterly of Germany, both regarding the invasion of Belgium and the destruction of the Lusitania, and declared outright that if he had been President of the United States at the time the Lusitania was torpedoed, that this country would have declared war within twenty-four hours if he could have controlled it."

Parker Pledges His Aid To Wilson Candidacy

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—John M. Parker, of Louisiana, Progressive nominee for the Vice Presidency, pledged himself to Woodrow Wilson's candidacy, and urged loyal Progressives to do likewise. Formally notified of his nomination, Parker hammered Colonel Roosevelt and George W. Perkins, and referred to the Progressive convention as a "tragedy."

He claimed Perkins had opposed re- turning to the Republican party on the ground that "it is more reactionary than ever," and said he understood Roosevelt had approved by telephone all moves made by the bull moose convention.